

US Food and Drug Administration Granted Breakthrough Therapy Designation for KRN23 for Pediatric X-Linked Hypophosphatemia

Tokyo, June 28th, 2016 -- Kyowa Hakko Kirin Co., Ltd. (Tokyo; 4151 President and CEO: Nobuo Hanai; "Kyowa Hakko Kirin") today announced KRN23, an investigational recombinant fully human monoclonal IgG1 antibody against the phosphaturic hormone fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23), has received Breakthrough Therapy Designation from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH) in pediatric patients one year of age and older. Kyowa Hakko Kirin and Ultragenyx entered into a collaboration and license agreement in August 2013 to develop and commercialize KRN23.

"We are excited to hear this great news," said, Masashi Miyamoto, Ph.D., Director of Strategic Product Portfolio Department of Kyowa Hakko Kirin. "We will keep on making effort to develop the antibody with Ultragenyx to contribute to the patients with such life-long devastating disease."

This Breakthrough Therapy Designation is based on interim 40-week data from the first 36 patients enrolled in the ongoing pediatric Phase 2 study of KRN23 for the treatment of XLH. According to the FDA, Breakthrough Therapy Designation is intended to expedite the development and review of therapies for serious or life-threatening conditions and whose preliminary clinical evidence indicates that the drug may demonstrate substantial improvement on one or more clinically significant endpoints over existing therapies. Under the designation, the FDA provides intensive guidance, organizational commitment involving senior managers, and eligibility for rolling and priority review of the application; this process is intended to ensure that therapies for serious conditions are approved and available to patients as soon as it can be concluded that the therapies' benefits justify their risks.

In addition to the ongoing Phase 2 study, Ultragenyx plans to initiate a Phase 3 study of KRN23 in pediatric patients with XLH in mid-2016 by collaborating with Kyowa Hakko Kirin. A Phase 3 program of KRN23 in adult patients with XLH is ongoing.

The Kyowa Hakko Kirin Group companies strive to contribute to the health and well-being of people around the world by creating new value through the pursuit of advances in life sciences and technologies.

About X-Linked Hypophosphatemia (XLH)

XLH is a life-long devastating disorder of phosphate metabolism caused by phosphate wasting in the urine leading to severe hypophosphatemia. XLH is the most common heritable form of rickets (the softening and weakening of bones) that is inherited as an X-linked dominant trait affecting both males and females, though some reports indicate that the disease may be more severe in males. XLH is a distinctive bone disease characterized by inadequate mineralization of bone that leads to a spectrum of abnormalities, including rickets, progressive bowing of the leg, osteomalacia, bone pain, waddling gait, short stature, gross motor impairment, muscle weakness, frequent/poorly healing pseudofractures, spinal stenosis, enthesopathy, and osteoarthritis. There exists no standard of care which can directly acts on the phosphate wasting condition of XLH. Most pediatric patients and some adult patients are managed using oral phosphate replacement and vitamin D (calcitriol) therapy, which requires frequent divided doses and careful medical monitoring.

About KRN23 and FGF23

KRN23 is an investigational recombinant fully human monoclonal IgG1 antibody, discovered by Kyowa Hakko Kirin, against the phosphaturic hormone FGF23. It is being developed by Ultragenyx and Kyowa Hakko Kirin to treat XLH, a disease characterized by excess activity of FGF23. FGF23 is a hormone that reduces serum levels of phosphorus and vitamin D by regulating phosphate excretion and vitamin D production by the kidney. Phosphate wasting in XLH is caused by excessive levels and activity of FGF23. KRN23 is designed to bind to and thereby inhibit the excessive biological activity of FGF23. By blocking excess FGF23 in patients with XLH, KRN23 is intended to increase phosphate reabsorption from the kidney and increase the production of vitamin D, which enhances intestinal absorption of phosphate and calcium. KRN23 directly acts on the phosphate wasting condition of XLH.

In addition to XLH, KRN23 is being developed for tumor-induced osteomalacia (TIO), a disease characterized by typically benign tumors that produce excess levels of FGF23, which can lead to severe osteomalacia, fractures, bone and muscle pain, and muscle weakness.

About Ultragenyx

Ultragenyx is a clinical-stage biotechnology company committed to bringing to market novel products for the treatment of rare and ultra-rare diseases, with a focus on serious, debilitating genetic diseases. Founded in 2010, the company has rapidly built a diverse portfolio of product candidates with the potential to address diseases for which the unmet medical need is high, the biology for treatment is clear, and for which there are no approved therapies.

The company is led by a management team experienced in the development and commercialization of rare disease therapeutics. Ultragenyx's strategy is predicated upon time and cost-efficient drug development, with the goal of delivering safe and effective therapies to patients with the utmost urgency.

For more information on Ultragenyx, please visit the company's website at www.ultragenyx.com.